

UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

"THE UNION," established in 1844—Whole No. 2,678.

"CHRONICLE," established in 1843—Whole No. 1,057.

at \$1.50 per Year, always in Advance.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—
Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

University at Lewisburg, Pa.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK—1864.

Sunday, July 21.

P.M.—Annual Session before the Society of Inquiry, by Rev. J. H. Smith, D. D., Philadelphia.

Evening—Annual Session before the Society of Inquiry, by Rev. J. H. Smith, D. D., Philadelphia.

Monday, July 22.

Evening—Exhibition of Academic Department.

Tuesday, July 23.

A.M.—Meeting of Board of Trustees and Officers.

Annual Meeting of the Union County Society, by Rev. J. H. Smith, D. D., Philadelphia.

Evening—Anniversary of the Society of Inquiry, by Rev. J. H. Smith, D. D., Philadelphia.

Wednesday, July 24.

I. A. M.—Commencement of the Academic Department.

P. M.—University Female Institute.

Evening—Anniversary of Literary Society.

College—Commencement of the Academic Department.

Thursday, July 25.

College—Commencement.

The Academic Exhibition will be held in some room (not yet decided upon) to be announced hereafter. The exercises of the Education Society, and of the Theological Department, in the Baptist meeting house. The other public performances we suppose in the University Hall.

The Last Call for Men.

As hundreds of three years' men receive their discharge, daily, it is evident their places must be made up. Others are killed or disabled by the accidents of warfare, or sickness, and their ranks also must be filled. Persons who have been through the South, say that all able bodied men there seem to be missing—they are coerced into the Rebel army, or hide away to avoid aiding a revolt they always opposed. In the North, however, a stranger would not suspect this to be a time of war—there seems to be no lack of men—no general want for hands in all departments of business. Compare the votes for Governor, in 1860 (before the war) and in 1863 (when the war raged 2 1/2 years) and it will be seen there is a large increase:

	1860	1863	1864
Union County	1,200	1,500	1,800
York County	1,500	1,800	2,100
Pennsylvania	1,200,000	1,500,000	1,800,000

With all this large increase, we had 600 men in the army from Union County, and 100,000 from the State, who did not vote. These figures show how prosperous we are, as to increase in numbers, in spite of the wastes of war.

With GRANT and SHERMAN before the two citadels of Rebellion, it is common sense wisdom—it is policy—it is most high, solemn, and imperative DUTY so to reinforce them that failure shall be morally impossible. The Rebels generally confess that, if they are now defeated, they are conquered—yet they fight with the energy and frenzy of desperation. Their pride, their hope, their ambition, their property, their "honor," their bitter and foolish prejudices, their existence in America, all impel them to fight to the extreme, hopeless end. All business, all efforts in the South, center in this struggle. The loyal States must put forth enough of its dormant energy to overcome them, or war may be prolonged another year, inviting foreign intervention.

Hence comes the earnest, weighty call of the Chief Magistrate for a fresh levy to relieve those who have so nobly done their duty—to retain the vast gains we have made in Rebel territory—and to push on to completion the work so gloriously begun, beyond a reasonable chance of failure.

The call is a large one, but for a short term of service. Congress has also given power to recruit—to be credited to those obtaining them—SUBSTITUTES IN THE REBELLIOUS STATES. Securing the service of Unionists, or of slaves who would otherwise help the rebellion, is a masterly stroke of policy, for such persons know the country much better than Northern people, and can therefore do better.

We recommend that immediate measures be taken, by every County, to secure as many white fugitives, and contrabands, as possible, elsewhere—also to encourage volunteering at home—and thus avoid a draft, or make it light as possible. There is ample time if early attended to. [See the notice of our County Commissioners.]

A Daily Mail, Westward.

Such is the increase of mail matter and traveling, as we are informed, that Messrs. Hays are authorized to run the mail, six times a week, from Lewisburg, through Union and Center counties, to Spruce Creek, and back, commencing Monday of next week.

Capt. McCall resigned his recruits to Lieut. Potter, and the latter has organized a company—43 of whom have received their bounty of \$50 each from Union County.

We learn that William son of Philip Shriener, of Limestone Tp, Union Co., was killed while in the Union service, before Petersburg.

Some desirable Real Estate, situated in Limestone township, Union County, is offered for sale in to-day's paper.

Farmers and others wishing to try the Flat Turnips, can get a little seed at our office to get a start with.

Wilful Impositions.

Afraid to stand up openly and say that they who fight for our country should be denied the right of voting—not daring to come out aboveboard, in speech or print, and say it—we learn that, secretly, certain copperheads are crawling about among the people and telling them to vote against the 1st Amendment, because, if it carries, negroes, boys, and aliens could all vote.

To show how basely false this is, one need only refer to the fact that the Amendment applies to "THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS in any actual military service." Now, who are "qualified electors" under the law? Not colored men—not persons under 21 years—and not unaturalized foreigners; all those are excluded, at home, by the terms of the election law, not one of which terms are repealed by the proposed Amendment. The Amendment merely says that those who would be "qualified voters" at home, shall also be "qualified voters" when in certain military service. It does not extend or enlarge or diminish the qualifications of voters; it merely moves the decision of Judge Woodward, and removes the alleged disqualification of voters, founded upon the fact that when in the army they are not at their proper homes. This Amendment cures that apparent irregularity by saying that, for the time being, soldiers' fighting places shall be their homes sufficient for voting purposes. It does not apply to men in regular army, who have adopted that as a profession for life—not make voters of those who were not before voters; it merely secures the right to vote to those who are already voters under our constitution and laws, without any extension of the right to other persons.

Those who desire an excuse for disfranchising our soldiers, will use this to prejudice others against voting for the Amendment. We trust every honest, fair minded reader, will take pains to explain the facts—to rally every voter at the polls—and to secure as near as possible a unanimous vote for all the Amendments.

Work of Congress.

This body adjourned on the 4th inst., after a very serious session. Many new, important, and complicated questions were considered by it—long and anxiously debated, in committees and in sessions—and the best decisions possible arrived at, in the judgment of the Members. Among such novel and momentous questions, it is not strange that great differences of opinion, among Members and among people at large, should exist. That every measure is just and expedient, it would be impossible to say until after trial; but this much it may be affirmed; they were designed to aid in suppressing the worst Rebellion earth ever saw. The following is a summary of the most important Acts, passed:

Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; Revision of the Bureau of Land and Abolition of Commutation; the Four Hundred Million Loan bill; to Establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs; to Encourage Immigration; to Increase the Tariff duties fifty per cent; Revision of the Tariff; Revision of the law authorizing the establishment of National Banks; Re-establishment of the grade of Lieutenant General; Imposition of a special War Income Tax of five per cent, on all incomes above \$500 per annum; authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell Gold; authorizing the enrollment of Negro Slaves; granting to Colored Soldiers the same pay, clothing, etc., as other soldiers; increasing the Pay of the Army; creation of the Territory of Montana; authorizing Postal communication with Brazil; to encourage the establishment of Telegraphic Communication with Russia, by way of Behring's Strait; Civil and Army Appropriation Bills; prohibiting Receded States from voting for President and Vice President.

THE DIFFERENCE.—We have noticed that many leading Republican counties offer \$50 bounty to the 100 days' men—a few, perhaps, a larger sum still. But the County Commissioners of York and Cumberland (all Democratic Copperheads) refused, point blank, to offer any bounty. Yet—through these counties are among those most endangered by the Rebels—their authorities refused to encourage men to drive the invading horde of robbers; they leave it for other counties to pay bounties and forward men. But they clamor at our State Treasury for pay for Rebel losses!

The bill in Congress to pay for damages in Pennsylvania alone, was lost—the Members from other States thought their loyal people were quite as well entitled to remuneration as the Copperheads of York County.

Next Monday evening, (July 25) the young gentlemen of the Academic Department of the University, give an exhibition for the Christian Commission. The cause is a worthy one, and we are informed that the School defrays all expenses, so that the proceeds of the exhibition will go, entire, to the Commission. Come out, and favor the cause with your quarters, and the boys with your presence. Several of the speakers are discharged soldiers—one has in his body the bullets of Bull Run, and another left an arm at Gettysburg.

See New Advertisements.

The Gold Speculators.

People wonder why gold advances when everything looks favorable for ultimate success in the field. Now York papers throw some light on the subject. Thus the Express says—

"There is a clique in Wall and William streets, serving to the purpose of carrying out a large profit."

Says the New York Herald:—
"Wall street is in a measure in the hands of the gold speculators and agents, who create a fictitious price for the purpose of showing the embarrassed condition of affairs among the North, to dispirit our people, and give comfort to the enemy and its agents."

The Express is a regular Copperhead—the Herald is on all sides once a week. Add to their testimony the fact that half the gold gamblers are unaturalized aliens who have no real love for our country, but rather desire to see republican governments wiped out—and that Belmont, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is a foreign Jew, and Rothschild's agent—and we see the combinations at work to injure and break up our Union.

Another New York paper says a man came there with a large sum in gold, but could get no one to take it at the prices quoted. The custom is for the gamblers to sell to each other \$50 or \$100 in gold at a high figure, and then to telegraph the "transactions" as "great rise in gold."

But, how do they live at it? Why, by fleeing honest people who need gold. For what is gold really needed? It is needed to travel in foreign countries—to pay missionaries and others of our people there resident—to make up the balance of indebtedness caused by buying more from abroad than we sell to them—and also to pay the duties on the excess of goods thus imported.

These last two are the only demands of consequence known to effect markets. How shall we stop the imposture? The merchants can stop it mostly by buying only what they can exchange for produce; the government by an embargo and non-intercourse as to all foreign commodities; and (best, surest and cheapest of all) our banks, by refusing to buy any article from the Old World until they help us put down the Rebellion and restore peace. A little of the self-sacrificing spirit of '76, would sink the gold gamblers, and would touch Europe at her vital point—for her conscience is benumbed—her pocket!

The Millburg Telegraph advocates raising the salary of our County Superintendent, as has been done in other counties. John Sankley some years ago bought land in Iowa for \$200, which he sold last week for \$15,000. The Dunkers (German Baptists) are erecting a church edifice on the pike about midway between Millburg and Hartstown. The Telegraph commends the early closing move of merchants, as a step to the aid of losing, and a blessing to families. The Telegraph:

"Nearly two hundred men from little Union County, under Captains McCall, C. D. Roush and others, were in readiness to respond to the call for troops to defend the National Capital, and would now be in the service had the danger continued a few days longer. This noble spirit of patriotic devotion to the Government surprises the Copperheads, who boastfully averred that nobody would respond to the call, and then labored so meanly to make good their prophecy."

Amended Conscription Act.

Congress amended the Conscription law in several important particulars. Before a draft, can be ordered, fifty days after the call must be allowed for filing quotas by volunteering only—\$100 bounty for 1 year, \$200 for 2 years and \$300 for 3 years. Drafted men or substitutes, receive no bounty. The drafted man can not be relieved by paying \$500 commutation, as heretofore. He must go or get a substitute. No man who is liable to the draft can be a substitute—only aliens, soldiers who have served two years and have been honorably discharged, men over forty five years of age, when the Provost Marshal will accept, and all between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, can be accepted as substitutes.

United States Tax-Payers.

THE Annual List of United States Tax-Payers is now made up on all Licenses, Income, Carriages, and all unpaid monthly lists now due and payable as follows:

John McLaughlin, Deputy, will collect at Milltown on the 1st day of August, at Lewisburg on the 21st, at Richfield on the 31st, at Perryville on the 1st, at Mexico on the 6th, at Howell's hotel on the 8th, at McCoyville on the 9th, at East Waterford on the 10th, and for five days thereafter at this office for the county at large.

Henry Smith, Deputy, will collect at Beaver Spring on the 1st and 24 of August, at E. Swineford's, Millburg on the 3d, at Frederick May's in Freeburg on the 5th, at Sharf's hotel in Sellersgrove on the 5th, and at Beaver Spring during five days thereafter.

Jesse Beaver, Deputy, will collect at the Court House, in Lewisburg, on the 1st and 21 of August, at New Columbia on the 3d, at Uniontown on the 4th, at New Berlin on the 5th, at Millburg on the 6th, at Hartstown on the 8th, 9th and 10th.

S. B. Boyer, Deputy, will collect at his office in Sunbury on the 15th of August, at Weaver's hotel in town of Shamokin on the 16th, at the house of J. D. Eiswiler in Georgetown on the 17th, at the house of J. M. Huff in the borough of Milton on the 19th and 20th, and at his office during five days thereafter.

Attendances will be given in person or by Deputy at Benjamin Bordner's hotel in Harrisburg on the 23 of August, at the Assessors Office in Millersburg on the 3d, at Marsh's hotel in Halifax on the 4th, at the office of D. Kenedy, U. S. Assessor, in Middletown on the 9th, for Harrisburg and the county at large at my office from the 1st to the 20th.

DR. I. BRUGGER, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, OFFICE in his new Brick Block, Market street, south side, between 4th and 5th (up stairs.) Lewisburg 1860 728

By the President—A Proclamation.

Whereas, by the act approved July 1, 1864, entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two or three years for military service, and that in case the quota of any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after each call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled;

And whereas, the new enrollment, heretofore ordered, is so far completed as that the stressed act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrison, and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States;

Now, therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my call for Five Hundred Thousand Volunteers, for the military service; provided, nevertheless, that this call shall be reduced by all credits which may be established under section eight of the aforesaid act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made. Volunteers will be accepted under the call for one, two or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by the law for the period of service for which they enlist.

And I hereby proclaim, order and direct, that immediately after the 30th day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year shall be had in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or county not so subdivided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said 30th day of September, 1864.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 18th day of July, 1864, and of the independence of the United States the eighty ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Wm. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

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2d of August Election—Tickets.

Tickets for the Amendments will be printed at the offices of the Millburg Telegraph and the Star and Chronicle, Lewisburg. The members of the Union County Committee from each township, borough, or ward are requested to procure the requisite number of tickets for their locality. The date of having the tickets at the polls, on the morning of the election, is especially enjoined on the county committee.

The Union State Committee has ordered the printing—see to it that your township or borough is supplied, and a full vote polled hereafter, there is no candidate to carry the tickets at every farm house. The subscribers for this election is held, are facing the enemy and can not turn aside, now, to look after their sacred rights at home, (and if they did, Judge Woodward from the Samplings bench, would declare the act unconstitutional.) Every one who is the soldiers' friend, should see that with more zeal than he would for a favorite candidate, in order to secure to the Soldier the constitutional recognition of his citizenship, and his rights to the elective franchise. Perhaps before the summer is ended, many of us, who have the privilege of voting at this election, will be wearing a sun of blue and marching in the ranks of the grand Union army. Let us preserve for ourselves and secure to our brothers the elective franchise.

S. H. ORWIG,
Member State Cent. Com. for Union Co.

Latest News

Union Victory in Mississippi.

About the 15th inst., Gen. A. J. Smith, at Topelo, encountered the rebels under Forrest, Lee, and Walker, and in successive skirmishes and battles, routed them. The Union loss was only 300, while the Rebels lost 2000.

HARRISBURG, July 20.—Despatches received here indicate that our forces are pursuing the rebels who recently ravaged the eastern portion of Maryland. Gen. Crook, on Monday last, overtook the enemy at Steicker's Gap, Va., and whipped them thoroughly, capturing over 200 wagons heavily laden with grain and took many prisoners. As usual, the enemy left his dead and wounded on the field, to be buried and cared for by our troops.

Wednesday, Gen. Averill drove Early at Winchester, and captured the Rebel Gen. Lester, with 4 cannon, &c. There was fighting at Leesburg, Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A letter from near Petersburg, dated July 17th, says a majority of the people of Petersburg have gone to Richmond. The weather is cool, and more pleasant than usual. Mortar and cannon practice is as sharp and intermittent in its character as ever. Not few men are injured daily. Our hospitals are in excellent condition.

The New York Post says: "We understand from private sources that, in anticipation of the capture of Richmond by the Federal forces under General Grant, the Rebel authorities have caused all the archives of the Jeff Davis Government to be removed to Goldsboro, North Carolina."

The Rebel papers speak as if they daily feared the loss of Atlanta, for which Sherman is hourly pressing, having crossed the Chattahoochee, and easily repulsed three attacks of the Rebels.

Some Rebels in New Brunswick recently sought to rob the Orlais Bank, in Eastern Maine, but were frustrated.

Lewisburg Markets

Corrected Semi-Weekly by J. Walls & Co.

Wheat	\$2.20	Butter	\$ 25
Corn	1.50	Eggs	25
Oats	1.00	Lard, fresh	15
Rye	.75	Tallow	14
Barley	90c @ 1.00	Potatoes	45
Flaxseed	2.50	Dried Apples, lb.	8
Ham	20	Wool	1.00
Sides & Shoulder	15	County Soap	4c @ 6
do with Ribs	19	Rags	4c @ 6

In Lewisburg, 21st inst. JOSEPH Y. BERRY, aged 53 years and 2 months. Funeral services, 23d, at P. M. In Lewisburg, 21st inst. MARY JANE SINE, wife of Peter Young, aged 24 years and 23 days.

In Sellers, O., 20th inst. ANNIE, daughter of John and Susan KLEBERGER, formerly of New Berlin, aged 2 years.

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Public Notice.

IN presence of the action of the Committee on Finance, the following TAX-PAYERS of the several Election Districts in said county are requested to meet at their several election houses on Monday evening, July 25, 1864, for the purpose of choosing the Delegates to a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Lewisburg, on Tuesday, July 26, 1864, to take into consideration the propriety of laying a TAX TO PAY BOUNTIES to exempt Union County from the existing draft of five hundred thousand men. Let every person interested therein, so that there may be no complaint hereafter as usual has been done.

ROBERT REED,
SAML' MARRSHALL.

To the Public.

I WILL GUARANTEE to send upon the receipt of One Dollar, by return mail, a high quality Photograph of ANY ONE FAVORITE GENERAL of the United States Army or of the U. S. NAVY. Address—CHARLES E. BEATTON & CO., 1056 & 3 Station K, Philadelphia Post Office.

John D. Smith, In the Court of Common Pleas of Union County, at Lewisburg, Pa. vs. Joseph Reed, Defendant. Take notice that the Commissioner appointed to take depositions to be read in the above case, will sit for that purpose, at the office of Orwig & Hayes, in Lewisburg, on Saturday, the 21st day of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts on the books of BROWN & BRIGG, will please advise us by return mail, so that the books will soon be left in the hands of some one for collection. We have given more than a reasonable time for every one to settle his account. Good promises and pleasant faces will not buy goods to keep on our stock.

BROWN & BRIGG
Lewisburg, July 7, 1864 302

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Union County to audit the account of Matthew Marion, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of J. F. M. Fawcett, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Saturday the 30th day of July, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the office of Orwig & Hayes in the borough of Lewisburg.

ALFRED HAYES, Auditor.

Seven Octave \$250

ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE

60 BROADWAY & CO., 102, Broadway, New York.

NEW enlarged scale PIANO FORTE with all latest improvements. Thirty years' experience, with greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, enable us to sell for CASH at the above unusually low prices. Our instruments received the highest awards at the World's Fair, and for five successive years at the American Institute. Warranted five years. Terms seven Cash. Call or send for descriptive circular 3m1052 22854

Estate of James Keefer, dec'd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, an administration on the estate of James Keefer, deceased, late of White Deer Twp., having been granted to the subscribers by the Register of Union County in due form of law, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment,